MARCH 21, 1766. THE No 774.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

WILMINGTON, *February* 9.

Mr. STUART,

The papers that are ſent you herewith you are ordered to inſert in your Gazette, regularly as they follow each other.

State of the caſe relative to the ſloops Dobbs *and* Patience, *lately arrived in Cape* Fear *river, the one from* Philadelphia, *the other from* St. Chriſtopher's.

IT is ſuppoſed that no ſtamped paper could be procured by the Officers of the Cuſtoms in the ports from whence the ſaid veſſels ſailed; therefore the Captains obtained clearances, certificates, &c. on common paper, and proceeded to Cape Fear, where they are ſeized by Capt. Lobb, Commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Viper, who makes information to the Collector of the port, requiring him to commence proſecution againſt them.

Quere 1. Is failing to obtain clearances, &c. on ſtamped paper, a proper cauſe for ſeizing the ſaid veſſels, and to be conſidered as a neglect of the duties, required by the act of trade, ſufficient to induce a Court of Admiralty to decree veſſels and cargoes to be forfeited?

2. Upon proof being made that it was impoſſible to obtain clearances, &c. on ſtamped paper, of the Officers of the Cuſtoms in the ports from whence the ſaid veſſels ſailed, will it not be a ſufficient cauſe to induce the court to decree in favour of the owners of the ſaid veſſels?

3. If it is neceſſary to proſecute on Captain Lobb's information, muſt the proſecution be commenced in the Court of Admiralty at Cape Fear; or muſt the ſaid veſſels be ſent to Halifax, in order to be libelled?

In anſwer to the firſt queſtion; the clearances, &c. being on common paper, it is the ſame as if the veſſels had ſailed without clearances; and of courſe they are liable to be ſeized, and I think condemned, by a Court of Admiralty, with their cargoes.

2d. Reaſon does not require the performance of impoſſibilities; and Courts of Admiralty often decree favourably on the part of the owners of veſſels and cargoes, where it does not appear that any fraud was intended to the Crown, eſpecially where all has been done that it was in the power of the Captains and owners of veſſels to do; but the Captains of theſe veſſels ſeem to me to have been guilty of great neglect.

They ſhould have tendered the King's duties to the Officers of the Cuſtoms, and demanded proper clearances, &c. and on being refuſed, they ſhould have made the like tender to a notary publick, and offered a proteſt. Had theſe matters been complied with, ſo as to be duly proved on a trial, I ſhould think the Judge would decree that the veſſels and cargoes were not forfeited.

3d. If proſecutions are intended againſt theſe veſſels, they muſt be ſent to Halifax; for ſhould they be libelled here, and the proceedings carried upon common paper, ſuch proceedings will be mere nullities, and not alter the property of either the veſſels or cargoes. As to the proviſion in the Stamp Act, that penalties ſhall be ſued for, where offences againſt that act are committed, that muſt be underſtood of pecuniary penalties ſpecified in the ſaid act, and can have no relation to matters mentioned in the above caſe. Upon the whole, it is my opinion that it is the duty of the Collector to proſecute on the information he has received. ROBERT JONES, junior.

Upon receiving the above, the inhabitants of the Borough of Wilmington *wrote the following letter to* William Dry, *Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at the port of* Brunſwick.

Wilmington, Saturday *afternoon*,

February 15, 1766.

SIR,

THIS day was received the copy of the Attorney General's anſwer to the queries, and of his letter to you, relative to the veſſels ſeized by Captain Lobb.

There were many of the country Gentlemen in town this morning, who are ſince gone away, very much diſſatisfied on the matter; and as it is certain that in a few days the news will ſpread through ſeveral of the counties, we are apprehenſive of the very ill conſequences that will attend this affair. Should you ſuffer thoſe veſſels, or the papers belonging to them, to be carried out of the river, if the people from the country come down in a body, which we are informed they are determined to do, we leave you to judge how far our properties, or yours, may be ſecure.

We mention theſe matters to you, as friends to our country, ourſelves, and you; and leave you to determine in what manner you ought to act on this intereſting occaſion.

We are, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervants.

[Signed by the principal inhabitants of the town of Wilmington.]

To which letter the Collector returned the following anſwer.

Brunſwick, *Feb.* 16, 1766.

Gentlemen,

I AM now to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favour of yeſterday's date, delivered me this day by Mr. Boyd. It gives me pleaſure when in my power to ſerve any Gentlemen in this province, and in particular the Gentlemen of Cape Fear. You muſt all well know that I am obliged to receive thoſe veſſels into my hands, and that I am further obliged to proſecute in behalf of the Crown: I hope, Gentlemen, you don't take this amiſs of me, my doing my duty; for if I was to give up my office, another would be immediately appointed in my place, who perhaps may be more ſtrict than ever I was. The veſſels are delivered to me, with all the papers, which I now have; and you may reſt aſſured that neither the veſſels nor papers ſhall be taken from this, unleſs by force; which I hope will never be the caſe, as I am well aſſured Capt. Lobb does not deſire or intend any ſuch thing. I expect to be at Wilmington to-morrow or next day, when I hope to have it in my power to ſatisfy you all in every particular that you ſhall deſire. Until then, I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM DRY.

WILMINGTON, *February* 26.

NOTWITHSTANDING what paſſed, relative to the Attorney General's opinion on the ſeizure of the ſloops by Captain Lobb, for want of ſtamped clearances, as mentioned above, the inhabitants remained greatly diſſatisfied, more particularly at Mr. Attorney's anſwer to the 3d quere, where he ſays, "If proſecutions are intended againſt theſe veſ-" ſels, they muſt be ſent to Halifax, &c." and concluding in theſe words, viz. "Upon the whole, it is " my opinion that it is the duty of the Collector " to proſecute on the information he has received." In conſequence of which opinion the people from ſeveral of the counties round aſſembled at Wilmington on Tueſday the 18th of this inſtant, appointed officers to take the command, compelled them to act, and entered into the following aſſociation, which was ſigned by all the principal Gentlemen, freeholders, and other inhabitants, of ſeveral counties, viz.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WE the ſubſcribers, free and natural born ſubjects of George III. true and lawful King of Great Britain, and all its dependencies (whom God preſerve) whoſe ſacred perſon, Crown, and dignity, we are ready and willing, at the expenſe of our lives and fortunes, to defend, being fully convinced of the oppreſſive and arbitrary tendency of a late act of Parliament, impoſing Stamp Duties on the inhabitants of this province, and fundamentally ſubverſive of the liberties and charters of North America; truly ſenſible of the ineſtimable bleſſings of a free conſtitution, glorioufly handed down to us by our brave forefathers, deteſting rebellion, yet preferring death to ſlavery, do with all loyalty to our moſt gracious ſovereign, with all deference to the juſt laws of our country, and with a proper and neceſſary regard to ourſelves and poſterity, hereby mutually and ſolemnly plight our faith and honour that we will, at any riſk whatever, and whenever called upon, unite, and truly and faithfully aſſiſt each other, to the beſt of our power, in preventing entirely the operation of the Stamp Act.

Witneſs our hands, this 18th day of Feb. 1766.

On Wedneſday the 19th they proceeded to Brunſwick, where their numbers were ſoon increaſed to upwards of a thouſand, and had intelligence of ſeveral hundred more on their march to join them. Previous to their arrival at Brunſwick, in order to remove all apprehenſions on the part of his Excellency the Governour, the following letter was delivered him by two Gentlemen ſent for that purpoſe, viz.

SIR,

THE inhabitants, diſſatisfied with the particular reſtrictions laid on the trade of this river, only, have determined to march to Brunſwick, in hopes of obtaining, in a peaceable manner, a redreſs of their grievances from the Commanding Officer of his Majeſty's ſhips, and have compelled us to conduct them: We therefore think it our duty to acquaint your Excellency that we are fully determined to protect from inſult your perſon and property; and that, if it will be agreeable to your Excellency, a guard of Gentlemen ſhall be immediately detached for that purpoſe.

We have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your Excellency's

moſt obedient humble ſervants.

Feb. 19, 1766.

To his Excellency Col. William Tryon, Governour and Commander in Chief of North Carolina.

On Thurſday the 20th a conference was held with the Commanding Officer of his Majeſty's ſhips, and the Collector; and in the afternoon matters were happily accommodated, and a promiſe obtained that the port ſhould for the future be freed from the particular reſtrictions heretofore laid on it, at leaſt until the arrival of the Surveyor General of the Cuſtoms, and that veſſels ſhould be entered and cleared as uſual.

On Friday the 21ſt a party of men was ſent for the Collector, Naval Officer, and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms. The Collector and Naval Officer were brought, and information was received that the Comptroller was at the Governour's; upon which a Gentleman was deſpatched to demand his attendance, which he refuſed to comply with: And the people being informed that he was detained by the Governour, a letter was then ſent to requeſt that his Excellency would be pleaſed to let him attend; they received for anſwer that the Comptroller was employed by his Excellency on deſpatches for his Majeſty's ſervice, and that any Gentleman who had buſineſs with him might ſee him at the Governour's houſe.

A party was then immediately deſpatched to fetch him, and marched directly to the Governour's. They halted near the houſe, by order; and a Gentleman was once more ſent to the Comptroller, to deſire he would not put the people to the diſagreeable neceſſity of entering his Excellency's houſe, with a promiſe that if he would come out no injury ſhould be offered his perſon, which he at laſt complied with. The party then joined the main body, and marched immediately into the town, drew up in a large circle, placing the Cuſtom Houſe Officers in the centre, where they all made oath that they would not, directly or indirectly, by themſelves, or any other perſon employed under them, ſign or execute, in their ſeveral and reſpective offices, any ſtamped papers, until the Stamp Act ſhould be accepted of by the province. All the Clerks of the Courts, Lawyers, &c. preſent, were ſworn to the ſame effect.

The people then immediately diſperſed, in order to repair to their ſeveral places of abode.

It is well worthy of obſervation that few inſtances can be produced of ſuch a number of men being together ſo long, and behaving ſo well; not the leaſt noiſe or diſturbance, nor any perſon ſeen diſguiſed with liquor, during the whole time of their ſtay at Brunſwick; neither was there an injury offered to any perſon, but the whole affair conducted with decency and ſpirit, worthy the imitation of all the Sons of Liberty throughout the continent.

In conſequence of matters being accommodated, with regard to opening the port, the ſloops Dobbs, Ruby, and Patience, under ſeizure for want of ſtamped papers, were delivered up to the maſters and owners, and arrived at this town on Friday the 21ſt inſtant.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

To the PRINTER.

HAVING promiſed to ſend you my thoughts concerning North America, I ſhall begin with remarking that thoſe who write on that ſubject obſerve that between 15 and 20 years the inhabitants of a country are doubled, where there is land enough to be taken up, and where the climate is tolerably good; now it is evident that the conſumption of manufactures depends on the number of inhabitants.

The conſumption of Britiſh manufactures in North America, from the Cuſtom Houſe books for ſome years paſt, appears to be about two millions ſterling yearly, only by the prudent ſchemes of theſe wiſe Gentlemen it is reduced one half for this laſt year; and if the new Miniſtry do not rectify their blunders, it will ſink to little or nothing. Let us ſuppoſe the ſloweſt increaſe of inhabitants, that is, that they double every 20 years, it is evident that 20 years hence the conſumption of Britiſh manufactures in North America muſt be four millions, if proper encouragement be given to our ſettlements there, and 40 years hence that conſumption will be eight millions, and 60 years hence 16 millions, and ſo in proportion; for hereafter muſt Great Britain be ſupported by North America.

By the ſingle article of naval ſtores, we are yearly out of pocket to Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, 7 or 800,000 l. all thoſe, viz. iron, hemp, tar, timber, &c. we can be furniſhed with from North America, and all that money ſaved to the nation, by its being returned for our manufactures. We ſend to the ſouth of Europe great ſums for raw ſilk, brandy, wine, &c. all theſe may be raiſed in North America; in ſhort, by North America we may be the moſt powerful nation in Europe, and its trade is of more conſequence to us than all our other trade together.

But theſe wiſe Gentlemen took it into their heads to maintain that the riches of North America was a loſs to this country, and therefore ſent ſhips of war to prevent their getting any to ſend to their mother country in exchange for what they wanted; and after depriving them of a poſſibility of getting money to pay for neceſſaries, they very wiſely impoſed taxes on them which they were unable to pay, and by a method contrary to their charters; ſo that they have treated them in the way the children of Iſrael were by the Egyptians, when they were ordered to make bricks without ſtraw, and very probably it may have the ſame effect, viz. to alienate their affection from their mother country, and ſo deprive it of its greateſt ſupport, and enſlave it to France.

Let us ſuppoſe the ſtamp duties they have impoſed could be raiſed, it would not raiſe ſo many thouſand pounds neat to the publick as we riſk the loſs of millions, by this wiſe and right timed project.

I do not chooſe to enter into the diſcuſſion of that queſtion how far a Britiſh Parliament may impoſe taxes on North America; I ſhall only obſerve that by their charters their Aſſemblies have the ſole power of impoſing taxes, in the ſame way as the Houſe of Commons in Ireland have: And would any wiſe Miniſter adviſe his Majeſty to diſpute that privilege with Ireland, and ſo occaſion an univerſal rebellion? Is it conſiſtent with the juſtice or generoſity of the Britiſh nation to induce the predeceſſors of the inhabitants of North America to venture their lives and properties, to ſettle in woods and amongſt ſavages, and after they have by unſpeakable dangers and difficulties got a comfortable ſettlement, to take away the effect of thoſe very charters by which they were induced to ſettle there.

By law all lands are originally in the Crown, and flow from it to the ſubjects on what terms the Crown thinks fit; but after theſe lands are granted, it is not in the power of the Crown to reſume theſe grants. And if the Crown and Parliament jointly ſhould deprive any ſubject of their property or privileges, it would be unjuſt, though that ſubject had not power to reſiſt.

There are in North America above 200,000 men able to carry arms, and can it be imagined they will tamely give up a privilege they derive from their anceſtors, of taxing themſelves?

Inſinuations are thrown out by Anti-Sejanus, the Detector, and a parcel of dirty venal ſcribblers, employed by the late patriotick Miniſtry, as they call them, that it is prudent to keep theſe coloniſts in ſubjection, leſt they forget their dependence on their mother country, and of conſequence to prevent their being too rich.

Such peoples way of reaſoning deſerves to be deſpiſed, rather than anſwered. Is it not evident, if they are not rich, they cannot make us rich? And as to their affection to their mother country, it is a natural paſſion in the human mind; and they have demonſtrated on many occaſions that they have this paſſion, in the ſtrongeſt degree. All ages are full of examples of this truth. I ſhall, amongſt many, mention one: Carthage was founded by people from Tyre; they afterwards came to be a ſtate not only independent of their mother country, but ten times more powerful, yet they always ſhowed the ſtrongeſt attachment to it; and though they were in the ſtricteſt alliance with Alexander the Great againſt the Perſians, yet when he demanded their aſſiſtance againſt Tyre, they peremptorily refuſed it. The more rich and powerful North America is, the more rich and powerful will Great Britain be, if they act that part by them they ought; but if we turn their oppreſſors, inſtead of ſupporting and protecting them, we deſervedly expoſe ourſelves to their reſentment, and, as a brave and free people, they will naturally defend themſelves againſt oppreſſion: And it muſt always be the intereſt of Great Britain to wiſh their proſperity; and that all Miniſters who, either from wrong heads or wicked hearts, ſhall endeavour to hurt or impoveriſh them, ſhould be puniſhed as traitors to their King and country.

The late Miniſtry have had a perpetual adminiſtration in their view, it ſeems by putting us into ſo miſerable a ſituation that no body elſe would wiſh to ſucceed them, as thinking it impoſſible to prevent that ruin they ſeem to have intended; but I hope our preſent Miniſters will follow that rule eſtabliſhed by that Roman patriot Cicero:

Nunquam deſperandum eſt patria.

I hope our Miniſters will reſtore harmony and peace with our brethren in North America; and inſtead of employing ineffectual negotiations with France, to oblige them to fulfil their articles of the peace, as the late Miniſtry did, take this effectual ſtep, which will immediately have the deſired effect, viz. let them know that, until they fulfil their part of the treaty, they are not to be allowed to fiſh on our coaſts of North America; for no party, in any contract, can claim any right to what he is entitled to by that contract, if he does not perform his part of it; and as they get by the fiſhery near two million ſterling yearly, and maintain upwards of 12,000 ſailors, they will at once make them comply.

There can be no objection to the taking of this method but one: France will in that caſe threaten to invade Hanover, and ſo it will be ſaid we may be involved again in a German war. To this there is no anſwer but this: If we are to make the defence of theſe foreign dominions neceſſary for us to engage in, this is at once pronouncing the ruin of Great Britain. France will encroach on our trade and ſettlements by degrees; and whenever we ſhow an inclination to do ourſelves juſtice, this bugbear will be thrown out; ſo that attempting the defence of theſe foreign dominions is inconſiſtent with the very being of Great Britain, and at the ſame time beyond our power, againſt the power of France.

An INDEPENDENT WHIG.

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

THE obſtinacy of the colonies is arrived to ſuch an alarming height that it will require the utmoſt exertion of wiſdom and abilities to reſtore them to tranquillity. There are but two methods which can be taken, with any proſpect of ſucceſs: The one is by a total repeal of the Stamp Act; a ſuſpenſion will not anſwer the purpoſe: The other, and more effectual way, is to vacate all their charters; which, if guilty of rebellion, they have certainly forfeited. If this method is purſued, all difficulties will immediately vaniſh. An order from the Commanding Officer will be a law. PACIFICUS.

A WARM concern for what the Americans deem the indefeaſible right of Engliſhmen, the power of granting their own money to the Crown, however improperly or miſtakenly they may have aſſerted that right, ought to, and will, entitle them to ſome regard from every confiderate Briton. If they are miſtaken, it is their misfortune, not their fault. Your moſt celebrated writers on the conſtitution, your Seldens, your Lockes, and your Sidneys, have reaſoned them into this miſtake. But keep your ſoldiers to join with theirs againſt your and their enemies; for military arguments, uſed in a political controverſy, though they may ſilence, are extremely improper to convince. F. B.

LONDON. *Dec.* 3.

A tea tree having been lately brought from China to France, and repreſented as the firſt tree of the kind ever ſeen in Europe, the Baron de Linne at Stockholm has publiſhed an account that there are in his botanick garden at Upſal two tea trees, which were brought him from the Indies in 1763; that thoſe trees are in a thriving condition, that they increaſe every year, and are certainly the firſt that ever appeared in Europe.

They write frem Ratiſbon that among the effects of the late Emperour were found Engliſh bank notes to the amount of 300,000 l. ſterling.

We hear that the King of Sardinia's Miniſter has been with Mr. Harriſon, to let him know that his Majeſty will order four of his watches to be made by him at 1000 l. each, as an acknowledgement of Mr. Harriſon's ingenuity, and as ſome recompenſe for the time he has ſpent for the general good of mankind.

Dec. 14. There has been a report induſtriouſly propagated for three or four days days paſt on the Royal Exchange, and around it, that the Portugueſe Court is about entering into the Family Compact. Upon which it has been obſerved that from the conduct of that Court towards Great Britain, it might be ſuppoſed they had entered into ſuch engagements a long time ago; but as open enmity muſt be deemed preferable to falſe friendſhip, if ſuch is the caſe, the ſooner there is certain knowledge thereof it muſt be thought ſo much the better, as then we may take meaſures, which there will be ſcope enough for doing, that may leave us without cauſe to regret their violation of friendſhip with us, who have ever been the people to whom they were moſt obliged. Nay there are thoſe who venture to ſay that, in ſuch a caſe, the Jeſuits of Paraguay will make no bad commercial allies, being men of too much underſtanding not to be ſenſible of, and ſteady to, their own intereſts, which is the utmoſt that can be expected from any people whatſoever, and more, as we ſee, than by ſome will be practiſed.

The laſt letters from Cadiz ſay that the Spaniards are extremely buſy in tranſporting ammunition, and all kinds of warlike ſtores, to their ſettlements in America. Fifteen hundred muſkets, with the like number of ſwords, and 1500 quintals of powder, were lately ſent to Carthagena, by the Caſtile ſhip of war. A great number of piſtols is alſo expected at Cadiz, deſtined likewiſe for their American colonies.

We hear the Government hath already been a gainer of upwards of 58,000 l. ſince the act took place for regulating the trade of the Iſle of Man.

Dec. 18. On Sunday laſt Lord Bute was at Court; as was alſo his ſon, Lord Mount Steuart.

Orders have this week been received to engage ſeveral paper makers for South Carolina, where they are going to eſtabliſh this manufacture, after the example of the city of New York, at which latter place breweries for malt liquors are erecting.

They write from Glaſgow that application to Parliament is preparing for leave and encouragement for carrying into execution the late projected ſcheme of uniting the Firths of Forth and Clyde by a navigable canal.

Dec. 19. Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers adjourned to the 14th of January next.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *Dec.* 21.

"Yeſterday, at ſix in the morning, died at Fontainbleau, Louis, Dauphin of France, in the 37th year of his age.

"This Prince, whoſe virtues were not ſufficiently known, was born for the happineſs of a people who are this day lamenting the loſs they have ſuſtained. He poſſeſſed the piety, the courage, and the juſtice of St. Louis. He had every quality for which his two grandfathers were applauded. He inherited the wiſdom of him whoſe education was committed to M. Fenelon, that Prelate by whom virtue was depicted in ſo amiable a dreſs; and the benevolence of a King, whom misfortunes have made great, and who was the friend and companion of Charles XII. His diſpoſition was that of Lewis XV. compaſſionate and humane; and he was no ſtranger to the ties of friendſhip. In one word, he was virtuous by choice, by taſte, by inclination. Such in war was the Black Prince, to whom England owed ſo much; and ſuch in peace was Louis the Dauphin, who had rendered himſelf ſo dear to France. Each was the honour and hope of his country; each might have diſplayed more virtues, had their days been longer; and each was a model for a Prince deſtined to a throne. If any fault may be attributed to him, it was that of too great a ſenſibility, an unreſtrained zeal for imparting general felicity.

"The whole kingdom of France, who conſidered themſelves as belonging to one family, are lamenting him with tears. A ſmall number of men, who, abuſing the name of philoſophy, raiſe their ſcandalous voice againſt the laws, religion, and government of their country, are the only perſons who remain unafflicted; but ſuch men as theſe are not worthy to be admitted as mourners to ſuch a Prince.

"His Royal Highneſs died in the arms of the Chevalier de Muy, who was his firſt Gentleman, his friend, and the Montauzier of the preſent age; and whoſe name is well known in England ſince the battle of Warburg, where the Marquis of Granby commanded the victorious troops. The Dauphin, when he was dying, deſired that his remains might be interred in the church of Sens with as little ceremony as poſſible, in order to avoid the expenſe that muſt have fallen on a people whoſe burthens it has at all times been his endeavour to lighten.

"The following are the laſt words in which he addreſſed himſelf, the day before his death, to the Duke of Berry, his eldeſt ſon; valuable words, conſecrated by wiſdom and truth:

"My ſon, I am now going to pay the tribute of "humanity. To what length the Supreme Being has "deſtined your life, I know not; but forget not to "pray for the preſervation of that of the King. If "it ſhould however happen, through the difference "between his age and yours, that you ſhould ſucceed "to the throne, be ever mindful, my ſon, that the "ſole difference made by Providence between you "and your ſubjects conſiſts in that ineſtimable bleſſing "intruſted with you, the power of contributing to-"wards their happineſs, and of protecting them in "the enjoyment of it."

"Wherefore hath a melancholy death carried off the beſt of Princes? Wherefore am I occupied in ſuch a melancholy narration? But you are a native of the ſame kingdom with myſelf, and I take pleaſure in mourning with my countrymen. Adieu, and believe that no adverſity ſhall leſſen my regard for your welfare."

By a Gentleman arrived this week from Copenhagen, we are credibly informed that there are at present upwards of 500 Britiſh manufacturers, of different kinds, in the kingdom of Denmark, where great encouragement is alſo given to workmen in the linen, thread, and ſtocking manufactures, from Glaſgow, and other trading towns in Scotland.

Extract of a private letter from Newcaſtle, *dated December 4.*

"On Wedneſday evening laſt a violent ſhock, like that of an earthquake, happened at the town of Long Benton, within four miles of this place, which diſjointed all the houſes in that town, being built of ſtone, and on the ſurface of a freeſtone rock; the inhabitants fled from their houſes into the fields and ſtreet, expecting their fall every minute; the ſtreet opened and cloſed again, from end to end of the town; the fields, and a Gentleman's garden, ſunk above two feet; and many parts of the great Killingworth Moor ſhared the ſame fate; but no lives are loſt.

"This was all occaſioned by the noted colliery of Long Benton having been completely wrought out. It is a cuſtom in working collieries, to leave as much coal as they dig away; but being a coal of great character at London, and willing to make the moſt of it, they fell to work, and took the coal pillars away, and fixed ſlight wood ones in their ſtead, to ſupport a rock of two miles ſquare, and 75 fathoms thick, being the depth of the coal pit."

A private letter from Berlin ſays: "The celebrated John James Rouſſeau is arrived here, in a very weak condition. His Majeſty received him with great marks of tenderneſs and affection, aſſuring him of his protection againſt the effects of the intemperate zeal of the bigots either of Popery or Puritaniſm."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, *Nov.* 8.

"We are not a little ſurpriſed here at the Bay of Tripoli's ſending a ſecond Miniſter to London. The motive which is alleged for it, of preſenting to the King of England a ſaddle horſe of great beauty and elegance, and moſt richly capariſoned, ſeems not to merit an embaſſy. That Chief of one of the three Barbarian Regencies which have dominions on the Mediterranean has already a Miniſter at London, who is known to be negotiating a treaty for the eſtabliſhing of an Engliſh factory in the iſle Fedal on the coaſt of Africa."

ST. JAMES's, *Dec.* 21. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. John Earl of Egmont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and Lord Lovel and Holland, of Enmore, in the county of Somerſet, in the kingdom of Great Britain, Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, Auguſtus Keppel and Charles Townſhend, Eſqrs. Sir William Meredith, Bart. John Buller and John Yorke, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories thereunto reſpectively belonging.

BOSTON, *February* 13.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, *dated December 22, 1765.*

"The Parliament met laſt Tueſday; two days they were debating the American riots, which many call rebellion. The preſent Miniſtry are calm and diſpaſſionate, willing to redreſs all grievances; and, thank God, have a majority in both Houſes. Much heat and altercation will ariſe to make it a long and warm ſeſſions. In my next I hope to give you ſome more favourable accounts."

Extract of another letter, of the ſame date.

"I am now at the Court end of the town, and have the pleaſure to inform you that the city and country are all in your favour. I make no doubt but the Stamp Act will be repealed.

"The 13th of December a deputation from the merchants of London, trading to North America, waited on the Miniſtry, to requeſt their countenance and ſupport in the intended application to Parliament for the relief of the colonies, and of the trade of theſe parts. A liſt of the deputation is as follows: For Canada, Mr. John Strettell, and Mr. Anthony Vialars, junior. Newfoundland, Mr. Gray Olive, and Mr. John Merry. New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets, Rhode Iſland, and Connecticut, Meſſ. Bernard, Deberdt, Hayley, Lane, Harriſon, and Trecothick. For New York and New Jerſey, Meſſ. Neate, Neave, Harris, Chambers, and Ray. For Pennſylvania, Meſſ. Barclay and Mildred. Maryland, Meſſ. Buchanan and Stewart. Virginia, Meſſ. Athawes and Hanbury. North Carolina, Meſſ. Franklyn and Brigen. South Carolina, Meſſ. Greenwood and Crokatt. Georgia, Mr. Charles Ogilvie, and Mr. Clarke. Florida, Mr. Alexander Hannay."

Publiſhed in London, The neceſſity of repealing the American Stamp Act demonſtrated; or, a proof that Great Britain muſt be injured by that act.

By Captain Bell, who arrived here laſt week from Glaſgow, we learn that the merchants there had ſigned a petition, to be preſented to the Britiſh Parliament, in behalf of the American colonies; as they are apprehenſive that, ſhould the Stamp Act be enforced, their trade thither would be greatly affected,

Extract of a letter from London, *dated Dec.* 25, 1765.

"The Parliament met the 17th inſtant, and adjourned to the 14th of January, when they met again; I hope they will make things eaſy relating to the Stamp Act. The colonies have many friends here, and they ſay the Duke of Bedford is to impeach Jack Boot this ſeſſions, which will pleaſe many here."

Extract of a letter from London, *dated Dec.* 26, 1765.

"My time is greatly taken up in my attendance on our preſent application to Parliament. If the trade to your parts cannot be redreſſed, there is an end to it. Mr. Grenville was very warm at the opening of the Houſe, but God be praiſed he could not carry his point of fixing the word rebellion on the late riotous proceedings of your parts: It is generally thought, if the Stamp Act is not repealed, it will be ſuſpended at leaſt for three years, at which time the preſent Parliament will be diſſolved; and then flatter ourſelves a new Parliament will have the intereſt of our colonies ſo much at heart as not to take up the buſineſs again."

Extract of a letter from Leeds, *dated Dec.* 31, 1765.

"We have this day prepared a petition to Parliament, in behalf of the American colonies, which we expect to get ſigned by upwards of 1000 clothiers; and we hope this ſeſſions of Parliament will relieve the Americans, of which deſire you will acquaint our friends."

Extract of a letter from a maſter of a veſſel in Antigua, *dated January* 18, 1766.

"There are no Stamps uſed here at preſent; they enter and clear veſſels without them, certifying there are none to be had. The Stampmaſter diſtributed them at firſt; but they burnt all the poper at St. Kitt's and Nevis, after which the Stampmaſter here thought it not ſafe to have any thing more to do with them, and reſigned his office. General Thomas has joined with the Aſſemblies of the iſlands to prefer a petition to the King (only) to have the Stamp Act repealed, ſetting forth they ſhall not be able to carry on their plantations if the trade from the colonies is ſtopt. It is expected here that all the men in England, having intereſt in the iſlands, will uſe their intereſt to have the act repealed."

NEW YORK, *February* 20.

On Tueſday evening the Sons of Liberty had a meeting, upon particular buſineſs. About 10 o'clock a letter was communicated to the company from a Son of Liberty in Philadelphia, expreſſing the utmoſt grief and aſtoniſhment that in the city of New York, where the inhabitants had ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in defence of their rights and privileges, in oppoſition to the Stamp Act, any perſon ſhould be found that had preſumed to take or diſtribute a ſtamp, and adviſing that a bond, on ſtamped paper, with a Mediterranean paſs, from a merchant in this city, had been ſent to Philadelphia, where they had reſolved to deſtroy it in the moſt ignominous manner.

Upon this intelligence, application was immediately made to the ſuſpected perſon, who declared that he purchaſed ſaid bond, with a Mediterranean paſs and certificate, which he immediately encloſed in a letter, and ſent by the poſt to Philadelphia, to be forwarded to Maryland for a veſſel he was loading there; that he was not charged any thing for a ſtamp, and knew not that the bond was ſtamped, until after he had ſent it away.

It appeared alſo that he had afterwards, with another Mediterranean paſs and certificate, taken and executed another ſtamped bond, which he declared, as he paid nothing for the ſtamp, he did not conſider as having any relation to the Stamp Act; that another merchant in town, with a Mediterranean paſs, &c. had alſo taken and executed a ſtamped bond, but was not told, nor knew, that it was ſtamped.

That there were in all 30 of the ſaid blank ſtamped bonds, with as many Mediterranean paſſes, &c. ſent to the Naval Officer in this city from London, without any mention of their being ſtamped, in the letter that accompanied them; and that the perſon to whom they were ſent, and who had diſpoſed of three of them as before mentioned, had received nothing for the ſtamps.

The morning after the firſt intelligence, the people, who had been long quiet, in confidence of each others honour in not taking or delivering a ſtamp, were greatly incenſed againſt the authors of this breach, a multitude preſently aſſembled at the Coffee Houſe; application was made for the ſtamped bonds, which were all delivered, both thoſe that were filled up, and the blanks, and brought to the Coffee Houſe, where a fire was kindled by the perſon who made the firſt purchaſe of a ſtamp, and by him the whole were committed to the flames, and conſumed, in the preſence of ſeveral thouſand ſpectators.

Of the perſons concerned in taking and diſtributing theſe bonds, one entirely exculpated himſelf, by declaring upon oath his ignorance that the bond was ſtamped; and the other two declared, upon oath, that nothing was paid or received for the ſaid ſtamps, and that they had not the leaſt intention or thought of complying with the Stamp Act in buying or ſelling the ſaid bonds, &c. But notwithſtanding their declaration, they having, by ſuch proceedings, incurred the higheſt reſentment of the Lovers of Liberty, and wellwiſhers of their country, they were required to ſtand forth in a publick manner, and confeſs their errour, which on Saturday morning they did, by appearing on the Common, before many thouſands of the citizens, &c. and aſking pardon for what they had done, proteſting their innocence as aforeſaid, in ſuch a manner as moved the compaſſion of the people, though before ſo much incenſed that it was with the greateſt difficulty they were prevailed upon not to deſtroy their perſons and effects; and it was entirely owing to the efforts and prudent conduct of the Sons of Liberty of this place, and one of a neighbouring province, who happened to be here, that they were preſerved and protected. As the citizens have been highly exaſperated by this inadvertence, ſhould an attempt of the kind be hereafter made here, it is very certain that not the leaſt indulgence or countenance would be ſhown them, but that they muſt needs inevitably ſtand to the unhappy conſequences that will inevitably enſue.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 21.

The following is a copy of a late order of Northampton *court, on the* Eaſtern Shore *of this colony, which we are deſired to inſert.*

VIRGINIA ſc.

At a court held for Northampton county, Feb. 11, 1766.

ON the motion of the Clerk, and other Officers of this Court, praying their opinion whether the act entitled "An act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in America, &c." was binding on the inhabitants of this colony, and whether they the ſaid Officers ſhould incur any penalties by not uſing ſtamped paper, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act, the Court unanimouſly declared it to be their opinion that the ſaid act did not bind, affect, or concern the inhabitants of this colony, in as much as they conceive the ſame to be unconſtitutional, and that the ſaid ſeveral officers may proceed to the execution of their reſpective offices without incurring any penalties by means thereof; which opinion this court doth order to be recorded.

Copy. GRIFFIN STITH, C. N. C.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By the Hon^ble^ FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governour, and Commander in Chief of the ſaid Colony and Dominion:

A PROCLAMATION,

For proroguing the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the firſt *Tueſday* in *March* next, and whereas I find no urgent occaſion for the ſaid Aſſembly's meeting at that time, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the laſt *Thurſday* in *May* next; and they are accordingly prorogued to that time.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at *Williamſburg*, this 4th day of February, 1766, and in the 6th year of his Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

GOD ſave the KING.

Advertiſements.

Wanted to a FAMILY *here,*

A HOUSEKEEPER, for her character unexceptionable. To ſuch a one the terms offered will be eaſy and agreeable, and no other need give themſelves the trouble of application. The Printer will give directions to whom any inquirer is to apply.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 21, 1766.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the publick that ſhe has taken a houſe in *Norfolk* borough, for the accommodating young Ladies as boarders; where are taught the following things, viz. Embroidery, tent work, nuns do. queenſtitch, Iriſh do. and all kinds of ſhading; alſo point, Dreſden lace work, catgut, &c. Shell work, wan work, and artificial flowers.

No endeavours will be wanting to complete them in any or all of the above particulars, to the ſatisfaction of thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that may pleaſe to commit their children to the care of

Their humble ſervant,

2 E. GARDNER.

N. B. She profeſſes teaching the *French* language.

GLOUCESTER county, *March* 18, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the 3d inſtant, two Negro men: One of them named ROBIN, a very likely fellow, of a yellow complexion, about 6 feet high, 28 years old, by trade a blackſmith, is well acquainted with plantation buſineſs, has a large ſcar on his right arm occaſioned by a burn, is very ſenſible, has been to ſeveral parts of the country, and intended when he went off to get on board a man of war, or ſome other veſſel; had on when he went away a gray fearnought waiſtcoat with metal buttons, oſnabrugs ſhirt, cotton breeches and ſtockings, *Virginia* ſhoes, and felt hat; he carried with him ſundry wearing apparel, and it is imagined has a paſs and ſailors dreſs, intending to paſs for a freeman. Whoever conveys the ſaid ſlave to me ſhall have 40 s. reward, if taken out of the county, and if out of the colony 10 l. Alſo DANIEL, a very likely fellow, near 6 feet high, and about 30 years old; had on a ſuit of cotton, oſnabrugs ſhirt, *Virginia* ſhoes, white yarn ſtockings, felt hat, and it is thought is gone to *Louiſa*. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall have 10 s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN FOX.

NEWCASTLE, March 15, 1766.

The beautiful high bred horse

VAMPIER,

GOT by Regulus, will cover this his firſt ſeaſon for 30 s. a leap, at *Newcaſtle*. He won the 1400 guineas ſweepſtakes, for four year olds, at *Newmarket*; and beat *Wildman*'s Pam, who had won ſeveral King's plates; alſo a match for 500 guineas. Vampier was ſold by Lord *Waldegrave* to the Duke of *Bridgewater* for 400 guineas, from whom he became my property, and coſt me near as much as Juniper. He is full 15 hands 1 inch high, a fine bay, and in high order. Great care will be taken of thoſe mares left, which may go at 5 l. the ſeaſon, if Gentlemen chooſe it.

JOHN SYME.

N. B. Mr. *Pearſon* will receive the caſh, and act for me in my abſence.

POST OFFICE, *Williamſburg*, *March* 21, 1766.

THE publick is hereby deſired to take notice that the *Hampton* rider will arrive in *Williamſburg* every *Tueſday* and *Saturday* at noon, come through *York* town, and return to *Hampton* the ſame evening. That the *Hanover* rider will ſet off from *Hanover* town early every *Monday* and *Friday*, to meet the *Hampton* rider in *Williamſburg* at noon every *Tueſday* and *Saturday*, and return to *Hanover* town on the *Wedneſday* and *Sunday* nights. That the *James* river rider will ſet off from *Hanover* town, by the way of *Richmond* and *Warwick*, to *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*, and return to *Hanover* town on *Tueſday* and *Saturday* nights. That the *Frederickſburg* rider will ſet out every *Monday* morning from *Hanover* town, by the way of *Todd*'s bridge, and arrive at *Frederickſburg* on *Tueſday* night, where he exchanges mails with the Northern rider, and returns to *Hanover* town every *Thurſday*. That a rider will ſet off from *Frederickſburg* every *Wedneſday*, to be at *Hobb*'s *Hole* that night, where he exchanges mails with a rider from *Urbanna*, and returns to *Frederickſburg* on *Thurſday* night. And that on *Friday* morning a rider proceeds with the mail to the Northward.

JOHN DIXON, D. Poſtmaſter.

CHARLES CITY, *March* 19, 1766.

STolen or ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber, about laſt *October*, two roan mares, both with foal, have white faces, and branded BH in a piece. Whoever delivers them to me ſhall have 40 s. reward for each.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To be SOLD,

A CHOICE parcel of land, lying in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, known by the name of the *Hawfields*, containing about 30,000 acres. For terms apply to the proprietor, who will be on the ſpot until the month of *May* next, or to Mr. *Francis Naſh* at *Childſburgh*.

SAMUEL STRUDWICK.

WE the ſubſcribers, in *Williamſburg*, have opened ſhop at the back of Doctor *William Carter*'s brick building, and purpoſe carrying on the RIDING-CHAIR-MAKERS buſineſs, in all its branches; and likewiſe make carts, and all kind of wheels. Gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and neweſt faſhion, by

Their humble ſervants,

WILLIAM COSBY.
FILMER MOORE.

HANOVER, *March* 14, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th and 9th of this month, two *Virginia* born Negro men, viz. One a ſmall ſquat fellow named JACK, of a yellowiſh complexion; had on when he went away a cotton waiſtcoat with cuffs and pockets, cotton breeches, plaid hoſe, *Virginia* ſhoes, is a handy fellow at ſhoemaking and carpenters work, and carried with him a blue cloth coat and leather breeches. The other a young well grown Mulatto fellow named JACK alſo, clad as the other, except a coarſe felt hat with part of the crown burnt. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have 20 s. reward for each.

RICHARD FARELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 20, 1766.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet and an inch high, and about 35 years old; has on a cotton waiſtcoat and breeches with plate buttons, oſnabrugs ſhirt, and yarn ſtockings. Alſo a *Virignia* born Negro fellow named PETER, about 5 feet two inches high, about 20 years old, his right wriſt much ſwelled, and his right eye ſore; has on a cotton waiſtcoat and breeches with plate buttons, oſnabrugs ſhirt, and yarn ſtockings. Alſo SAM, an outlandiſh Negro, about 5 feet and an inch high, about 30 years old, and has on a cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, oſnabrugs ſhirt, and yarn ſtockings. They ſay they belong to *Robert Perway* of *Suſſex* county. The owner may have them on proving his property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

TWENTY valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES will be ſold at *Hanover* court-houſe on the firſt *Thueſday* in *April*, for ready money.

MARCH 8, 1766. 2

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Hanover *court-houſe, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* April *next*,

A TRACT of LAND belonging to the eſtate of Major *William Taylor*, deceaſed, containing 500 acres, lying on *Little* river, in the forks of *Hanover*, about 10 miles above the court-houſe, known by the name of *Jouett*'s ordinary, and very convenient for a merchant or ordinary keeper. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

The EXECUTORS.

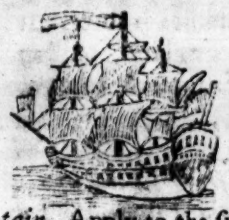
To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 15*th day of* May *next*,

A PARCEL of LAND, well ſituated, between *Maſon* and *Tanner*'s creek, near *Sowell*'s *Point*, in *Norfolk* county, with a commodious brick dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, and other convenient out-houſes, thereon. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid the 10th of *October* next, and the remainder in *April* 1767. Alſo 10 NEGROES, for which credit will be given until the 10th of *October*, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

JAMES IVY.

N. B. The premiſes will be ſhown, at any time, by J. I.

NORFOLK, *March* 8, 1766.



THE ſhip KING of PRUSSIA, *James Glaſſford* maſter, about 500 hogſheads burthen, to be let on charter only for *Glaſgow*. Alſo the ſnow JOHN, *Archibald M'Millan* maſter, burthen about 350 hhds. to be let on charter to any port of *Britain*. Apply to the ſubſcriber at *Norfolk*.

NEIL JAMIESON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Northumberland*, on *Monday* the 10th of *March*, 1766, a ſervant man named SAMUEL HOLMES, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſtammers much in ſpeech, ſpeaks faſt, has a very remarkable yellow place on the outſide of his left knee, and on the inſtep of his other leg a very great ſcar, occaſioned by ulcers, is bow legged, and rolls much in his walk; had on an old dark coloured cloth coat lined with white, his jacket had new forebodies of dark drugget, a pair of leather and a pair of black worſted ſtocking breeches, country made ſhoes, an old hat bound round, and I imagine will change his name and dreſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway, and brings him to me, ſhall have 40 s. reward, if taken in this or any of the neighbouring counties, and if at a greater diſtance, 5 l.

WILLIAM TAITE.

N. B. He told his friend he intended to get on board ſome veſſel going to *James* river, and then on board a man of war; it is therefore expected that all maſters will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to diſcover ſuch runaways, and be cautious of incurring the penalties for entertaining or carrying them out of the country.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 14, 1766.

JOHN BELL, Blackſmith, intends removing from this place, in a few days, for the town of *Portſmouth*; where he will carry on his buſineſs in all its branches, make locks, hinges, jacks, *&c.* all kinds of SHIP and PLANTATION work, and grind razors. Thoſe Gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon their work being done well, expeditiouſly, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. 2

GENTLEMEN may now be ſupplied, on a ſhort notice, at the Printing Office, *Williamſburg*, with BLANK BOOKS of all ſizes, ruled or unruled, and bound either in Calf or Vellum. OLD BOOKS alſo new bound, and any thing in the BOOK BINDING buſineſs executed in the cheapeſt and beſt manner.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 11, 1766.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon an *Ibo* Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, a cotton waiſtcoat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, has five gaſhes of his country mark on each cheek, and ſays that he was ſold about 6 years ago by Col. *Hunter*, late of *Hampton*, to *David Sallen*, waterman. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

TAKEN up, 3 ſteers, viz. A brown one, branded on the rump IP; another brown one, with white back and belly, and branded IM; the other red and white, but no brand deſcribable: They are all marked with an upper and under-keel in each ear.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the Printing Office, Williamſburg, *price* 1 *ſ.* 3 *d.*

AN

INQUIRY

INTO THE

Rights of the BRITISH Colonies,

INTENDED

As an anſwer to "The regulations lately made concerning the colonies, and the taxes impoſed upon them conſidered."

In a letter addreſſed to the author of that pamphlet.

By RICHARD BLAND, of *Virginia*.

Dedit omnibus Deus pro virili portione ſapientiam, ut et inaudita inveſtigare poſſent et audita perpendere.

LACTANTIUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 13, 1766.

COMMITTED to the Corporation priſon a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMES, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has on a blue coat, cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, check ſhirt, and ſays he belongs to *William Cureton* of *Prince George*. Alſo a *Virginia* born Negro wench named NAN, about 25 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, has on a *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat and petticoat, died yellow, an aſnabrugs ſhift, and ſays ſhe belongs to *Nathaniel Reins* of *Prince George*. The owners may have them on proving their property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to JOSEPH ROYLE and company are deſired to pay their reſpective balances, as ſoon as poſſible, to Mr. *John Dixon* at the Printing Office, *Williamſburg*; who is properly authorized for that purpoſe, by the executors of *William Hunter* and *Joſeph Royle*, deceaſed.

CHESTERFIELD, *February* 24, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's forge, on the 22d inſtant, at night, three Negro men; one of them named STEPHEN, by trade a carpenter, *Virginia* born, a black fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very briſk and active, ſpeaks quick, has a pleaſant countenance, and walks very nimbly. Alſo NED, a fire-man, a black fellow, remarkably well made for ſtrength, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, generally laughs when he ſpeaks, has a large mouth, which is ſeldom ſhut, *Virginia* born, inclinable to be fat, has a ſluggiſh walk, and broad ſhoulders. Alſo BRUMALL, a *Gold Coaſt* Negro, about the ſize and height of *Ned*; he is a fire-man, has remarkable broad ſhoulders, a roll in his walk, and had a hurt on his knee lately, from which he was lame a day or two before he went off; but whether any ſcar on it, I know not. Both the laſt mentioned fellows have ſcars on their arms, from burns which they got by melted cinders flying on them when at work. *Brumall* is a yellow Negro, and has a very pleaſant countenance. I can give no particular deſcription of their clothes; I do not know of their carrying any more than their ſuits of cotton and oſnabrugs. I will give 5 l. reward for each ſlave, if taken up in *Virginia*, and delivered to me; if in *Carolina*, 10 l. for each.

ARCHIBALD CARY.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the Printing Office, Williamſburg,

THE

Virginia Almanack

FOR THE

Year of our LORD GOD

1766.

Price 7d. halfpeny each, or 5s. a dozen.

To be ſold at the Printing Office, Williamſburg, *price* 2 *ſ.* 6 *d.*

CONSIDERATIONS on the propriety of impoſing Taxes on the *Britiſh* colonies, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue by act of Parliament. Written by a Gentleman in *Maryland*.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond* town, a convict ſervant man, named JOHN TURNER, by trade a ſhoemaker, an *Engliſhman*, wears his own black ſhort hair, and has a remarkable club foot, which makes him halt in walking; he is dreſſed in a ſuit of new gray clothes, and has ſeveral white ſhirts. He went off in company with WILLIAM BROWN, a blackſmith, a ſervant of Mr. RICHARD ADAMS's; and they ſtole a couple of horſes, one of which is a likely bay. They alſo carried with them an *Iriſh* woman, named *Nell Morgan*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid *Turner*, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 10 l. reward, and if taken out of the colony 20 l. Five pounds reward will be given for the blackſmith, if taken in the colony, and if out of the ſame 10 l.

GEORGE DONALD.

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